

Oregon: Hood River, June 3, 1917 (F. R. Cole); Cascadia, June 30, 1939, August 12, 1924 (H. A. Scullen); Linn Co., August 14, 1929 (J. E. Davis).

California: Fieldbrook, May 18, 1903 (H. S. Barber); Eureka, May 22, 1903 (H. S. Barber).

It appears that the range of this fly is almost identical with that of *Bittacomorphella sackeni* (Röder).

---

### NOTES ON APODEMIA (F. & F.) AND OTHER SOUTHERN BUTTERFLIES OCCURRING IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY ROBERT GRANT WIND, Berkeley, Calif.

During the past twelve years, I have noticed with interest that captures of Southern butterflies in Northern California have occurred with increasing regularity. Several species seem to have established themselves and now breed locally. Most of these species are as yet found only in isolated colonies.

Typical *Apodemia mormo* (F. & F.) have been taken near Pacific Grove (M. Deudoroff) Pine Crest, Strawberry Lake in the Sierras (R. G. Wind) and Mount Diablo, Contra Costa County (R. G. Wind) Mr. Harry Lange also reports an *Apodemia* from Lake County which I have not yet seen.

Aside from typical *mormo*, we have an interesting sub-species from the sand dunes of Antioch which has been named *Apodemia mormo langei* (Comstock). It seems rather strange that a sub-species such as *langei* could exist only 20 miles from typical *mormo* without intermingling. I have a long series of *langei* from Antioch and find them very constant.

From Mitchel's Canyon on Mount Diablo, I have a good series of *mormo*, typical in every respect. These, too, are constant in markings and nothing which could be mistaken for a *langei* has been found on Mount Diablo.

During the Fall of 1940, from August until December, *Phoebis sennae lubule* (L.) fairly swarmed in the streets of Berkeley. Reports of its presence were also received from Oakland, San Francisco, Marin County, and Santa Clara County. No doubt it reached even further north. All specimens captured were in fresh condition, indicating local breeding. Students at San Jose State College found and reared larvae at San Jose which proved beyond

a doubt that *lubule* has established itself in the San Francisco Bay region.

Isolated captures of *Atlides halesus* (Cram) have been reported from Northern California in the past and the species is known to stray as far north as Oregon at least. In September, 1940, Mr. John MacSwain, while collecting Hymenoptera near Livermore, found a large colony of *halesus* busily feeding at flowers. In a short time, Mr. MacSwain captured 20 or 30 specimens which he brought to me for determination. The abundance of the species seems to indicate its establishment in the Bay Region.

*Brephidium exilis* (Bdv.) is well established at Antioch, and a few specimens have even been caught on the streets of Oakland.

Finally we have the colony of *Philates sonorensis* (F. & F.) at Alum Rock Park, Santa Clara County. This colony has now grown so large that *sonorensis* can be said to be common.

How many other Southern California residents will move North remains to be seen. The author would appreciate any records from collectors in Northern California on this subject.

---

**A Spurious North American *Eumenes* (Vespidæ, Hymenoptera).**—In a study of the *Eumenes* of eastern North America, in this Bulletin (1938, XXXIII, p. 63), I discussed the possibility of *Eumenes macrops* de Saussure (1852) being identical with *E. globulosus* de Saussure (1856), but reached no definite conclusion. A few months later, Mr. A. Giordani Soika, of Venice, Italy, examined the type of *E. macrops* at the British Museum and recognized it as a common Oriental species. Of this he informed me in a letter dated April 30, 1939. He had planned to publish his findings in a paper on Oriental *Eumenes*, but I am not aware that this has been published. For American students it will suffice to know that *E. macrops* should be deleted from the North American lists and that it cannot claim priority over or replace the name *E. globulosus*.—J. BEQUAERT, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.